another paper had to be set instead and a re-examination was held in the English Second Paper.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—How many days later was the re-examination conducted ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—What was the extra expenditure incurred thereon ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Ninety rupees.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—By whom was this expenditure met ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—It was recovered from the Chief Superintendent.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—What was the attendance at the first examination and at the second ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—At least may I know how many absented themselves at the second examination on account of illness or other causes ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—I want notice.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Was the date of the re-examination notified to the examinees sufficiently in advance ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO.—Why was the cost recovered from the Chief Superintendent ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Because it was due to his mistake that a re-examination had to be held.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Is it not a fact that the S.S.L.C. results were announced this year only after the results of all other examinations were announced ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Has it come to the notice of Government that because of the delay in the publication of the results, many students were inconvenienced in the matter of timely submission of applications to colleges or to technical courses like the L.M.P., etc.?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Government are not aware that there was any inconvenience felt with regard to their applying for admission to the L.M.P. course.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Should not the Government take steps to prevent such things ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—It is only once in a way that such things happen.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—Had such mistakes necessitating re-examinations occurred at any time in the past ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—I am not aware.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—Did not a similar thing happen once in the Central College ? If so, was the cost of the re-examination recovered from the Head of that institution ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—I am not aware.

Mr. ABDUL RASOOL SAB.—Was it not unfair to have recovered the entire cost from the Chief Superintendent in the case under reference ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB.—Were not the S.S.L.C. results announced this year in the same month as in past years ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—I think so.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Was a re-examination held only in that particular centre or throughout the entire State ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Throughout the State.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—As a result of the delay in holding the re-examination, some students were unable to attend it. Who should be held responsible for the consequences thereof ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—That could not be helped.

Pay and Prospects of Primary School Masters.

Q.—34. Mr. MARULASIDDAPPA (Arsikere Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of primary and upper primary school masters in the State ;

(*b*) their allocation in the several grades ;

(*c*) the total expenditure towards their pay ;

(*d*) the total number of school-going children ;

(*e*) the *per capita* expenditure for each pupil ?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda).**—

(*a*) 7,892.

(*b*)

	Rs.
1	on 50—5—75
2	,, 40
18	,, 35
13	,, 30—1—35
7	,, 30
171	,, 25—1—30
62	,, 25
441	,, 20—1—25
819	,, 20
817	,, 17—1—20
551	,, 15—½—20
1,899	,, 17
3,091	,, 15

(*c*) Rs. 16,46,697 per annum.

(*d*) 2,38,985.

(*e*) Rs. 6-14-3.

Mr. MARULASIDDAPPA.—There are 3,091 teachers on a fixed pay of Rs. 15. How long are they to remain content with the same pay?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—The question of revising their grades is under consideration.

Mr. MARULASIDDAPPA.—These teachers have to maintain themselves and their families. How should they manage if Government delay the matter still further?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—The department is already at it.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN.—Are the salaries of Government servants fixed with reference to their work or to their poverty and the size of their families?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Obviously, it is with reference to their work.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—So far as the State's expenditure on education is concerned, is it not possible to reduce *per capita* expenditure by facilitating the opening of more grant-in-aid schools?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—There were a large number of grant-in-aid schools formerly, but most of them had to be closed as they were not working satisfactorily.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—How many such schools are there now?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—about 1,500.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—In British India, grant-in-aid school teachers get their grants on the basis of so much per pupil. Calculated on that basis, education in grant-in aid schools in the State may be very much cheaper. On that basis, why not Government encourage more and more of grant-in-aid schools to come into existence?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau).—Government note your suggestion.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Were representations received from any of the 3,091 teachers for an enhancement of their pay?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—No.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Were not representations made at the last and previous sessions of this Assembly for increasing their salary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Representations are being made.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Have not the Government promised favourable consideration of those representations?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Even now, have they got any such idea?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes, the Director has been preparing a scheme.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—In the coming year at least, will it be possible to give some substantial relief to the poor teachers?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—As stated already, the question is engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Pending revision of the scales of pay, cannot at least an interim increment be given to these teachers?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—It is not possible.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—How long will it take for the scheme to be sanctioned?

Mr. J APPAJI GOWDA.—It is not possible to say that before the scheme itself is received.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA.—Have not the Government received any proposals from the district boards for enhancing the salaries of school masters from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—The answer to (*b*) shows that there is only one teacher on Rs. 50—5—75. In which school is that teacher working?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—From time to time, teachers' conferences presided over by high officers of State are held and resolutions relating to various wants and grievances of teachers are passed. Has not this particular grievance of school masters come to the notice of Government?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—The question is engaging the attention of Government.

Jurisdiction over Railway Lands.

Q.—36. Mr. M. R. PUTTASWAMIAH (Special Interests).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the reasons why the Bangalore-Harihar Section of the Mysore State Railway is under the control of the British Police instead of under the Mysore Police;

(*b*) whether the employment of British Police is not more expensive to the Railway?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar).—

(*a*) Jurisdiction over these lands vested in the Government of India in accordance with the policy in vogue at the time the railway development was undertaken.

(*b*) The expenditure on account of the railway police is met from the revenues of the Civil and Military Station and not from State funds.

NOTE.—The jurisdiction over these railway lands still vests with the Government of India. The question of retrocession of jurisdiction is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Are the Government aware that the question of jurisdiction over railway lands was taken up with the Government of India by the neighbouring State of Travancore and was settled to its satisfaction?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes. We have been carrying on correspondence for long. The case of Travancore only furnishes an additional argument in favour of our point of view.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Is the cost of the British Police employed over the Mysore State Railway, borne entirely by the Civil and Military Station?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—To some extent it also devolves on the State because it is part of the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract accruing to the Mysore State.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—After the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station to the State, who should bear this cost?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—When the jurisdiction is taken over by the State, the expenditure will have to be met by the State.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Pending retrocession, cannot our Government assume control over the railway police?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—We cannot take over pleanary power in the meanwhile.

Engine Failure on the Bangalore-Harihar Section.

Q.—37. Mr. M. R. PUTTASWAMIAH (Special Interests).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) if they are aware that the trains do not arrive at the scheduled timings in the Bangalore-Harihar Section of the Mysore State Railway owing to the engines failing often and that much inconvenience is caused thereby to the people;

(*b*) (i) the number of times the engines so failed since taking charge of the said line by the Mysore Railways up till now;

(ii) the reasons therefor;

(iii) the number of times the engines failed on the above line during the corresponding period immediately preceding while the line was under the management of the M. & S. M. Railway, with the reasons therefor;